

BRONCHESOPHAGOLOGY. By Chevalier Jackson, M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S., Honorary Professor of Bronchoesophagology and Laryngeal Surgery, Temple University; and Chevalier L. Jackson, M.D., M.Sc., F.A.C.S., Professor of Bronchoesophagology and Laryngeal Surgery, Temple University. Illustrated. 366 pages. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1950. \$12.50.

This book is represented in a more up-to-date form and with more added material than the former edition by the authors. As usual this represents a classic in medical textbooks. The excellent full-color drawings by one of the authors are reproduced from the older works.

The chapter on anatomy has introduced into it the Jackson-Huber terminology for the pulmonary segments and their bronchi. By the aid of excellent drawings their concept of bronchial anatomy is clearly demonstrated. The main portion of the book is divided into sections on bronchology and esophagology. The subjects of anatomy and physiology are well covered. The techniques of bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy as practiced at the authors' clinic for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes are well delineated. Numerous illustrations, drawings and x-ray reproductions add to the clearness.

The paper, printing and general format are excellent. The only adverse criticism to be offered is the little space devoted to bronchoscopy with optical lens system which has so aided bronchoscopists in the last few years in the practice of their art.

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THE PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF HEMOSTASIS. By Armand J. Quick, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Biochemistry, Marquette University School of Medicine. 18 illustrations. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia. 1951. 188 pages. \$4.00.

This interesting volume is designed to give the reader an historical summary and limited background of present-day views and researches upon the subject of the coagulation of the blood. The theories of hemostasis are given in detail in Chapter One. An extensive bibliography accompanies this phase of the volume.

Chapter Two is entitled, "A New Theory of the Coagulation of the Blood and a Unified Concept of Hemostasis," and the author offers his own hypothesis, in which it is held that the coagulation mechanism, particularly the group of reactions leading to the formation of thrombin, plays a vital and coordinated role in hemostasis. Thrombin, in addition to clotting fibrinogen, labilizes platelets, thereby initiating a chain reaction, since the agent liberated by the platelets activates thromboplastinogen. The author believes that the disintegrating platelets supply in addition a vasoconstrictor principle. Through the latter, the coagulation reaction is linked with the vascular factors in hemostasis. In addition to the vasoconstrictor effect of disintegrated platelets, a primary vascular contraction, probably reflex in nature, also contributes to the process of stanching blood. The fibrin clot, it is stated, does not function primarily as a static mechanical plug, but rather as a reservoir of entrapped platelets and an adsorbent of thrombin whereby it localizes thrombi and maintains sustained local hemostasis by a continuous liberation of the vasoconstrictor principle.

The author discusses in detail the classification of hemorrhagic diseases and their diagnosis under five main headings: (a) bleeding diseases due to vascular defects, (b) bleeding diseases due to factors in the blood (hypothromboplastinemia and hypoprothrombinemia), (c) hypofibrinogenemia, (d) platelets deficient in vasoconstrictor principle (hypothetical), and (e) heparinemia. A special chapter is devoted to the treatment of the hemorrhagic diseases and the surgical handling of problems concerning altered coagulability of the blood. The subject of venous thrombosis and a consideration of its mechanism and treatment is a wel-

comed addition. To this is appended a discussion of the antithrombins and anticoagulants.

The section dealing with laboratory methods is exhaustive and outlines instructions for 21 laboratory tests used and perfected by the author, i.e., coagulation time, bleeding time, platelet count, clot retraction, tourniquet test, thromboplastin preparation and assay, quantitative determination of prothrombin, prothrombin consumption test, assay of thromboplastinogen, assay of thrombin; estimation of fibrinogen, assay of heparin, prothrombin adsorbents, assay of vitamin K and determination of potency of prothrombinopenia-inducing agents, etc.

To those who are interested in the subject of the coagulation of the blood, the volume is recommended as a resume of the author's published works on the subject.

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ALLERGY: FACTS AND FANCIES. By Samuel M. Feinberg, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, Chief of Section of Allergy and Director of Allergy Research Laboratory, Northwestern University Medical School. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1951. 173 pages. \$2.50.

The publication of another text on allergy for the lay person must be justified on the basis that it is an improvement on the many texts already published. This point is stressed by the author in the preface. That Dr. Feinberg has more than justified the writing of "Allergy: Facts and Fancies" must be evident to anyone familiar with other lay texts on allergy. The reviewer is convinced that the author has made another ten-strike. Anyone familiar with his textbook on "Allergy in Practice" must be impressed with the skill with which he has been able to reduce the complex facts underlying allergic manifestations to simple language.

In this small book he has presented in lucid style the symptoms, causes and methods of treating the common allergic diseases. The author is to be commended for his conservative evaluation of the results achieved by present methods of treatment. This will aid the layman in a better understanding as to what may or may not be expected from allergic treatment. As the author points out, the results are at times so encouraging that a knowledge of this fact will discourage the patient from self-medication.

The newer drugs and hormones, such as the antihistaminic agents and ACTH and cortisone, are evaluated in a simple manner intelligible to the average lay person.

The book may serve also as a simple text to give the general practitioner and the nurse the fundamental facts of our present knowledge of allergic diseases and treatment.

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INDUSTRIAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAMS—Statements, Tables and Charts. Selected and compiled by Margaret C. Klem, Margaret F. McKiever, and Walter J. Lear, M.D. Public Health Service Publication No. 15. Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of Industrial Hygiene, Washington, D. C., September 1950. 397 pages. \$1.00—Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The field of industrial injury and sickness care has effloresced in recent years into an enormous industrial health program. This expansion is partly due to a desire on the part of physicians and employers to provide more comprehensive care to workers and partly to meet a demand for increased wages in concealed form. In this remarkable reference book is a collection of data and opinions on industrial health and medical care programs selected from 260 books and publications.

The initial three sections provide background information about industry, the working population, the health of the worker, and the historical development of industrial health schemes. The next three sections describe various plant health and medical services, their type, extent, costs and